NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND BDITOR.

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THE WEEKLY HERALD, I cents per copy—W per THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Six coals per copy, or \$3 per animm; the European Edition, \$6 per annum to any part of the Continent, both is antiched the portage.

FOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing apportant news, solicited from any quarter of the world function news, solicited from any quarter of the world function news, solicited from any quarter of the world function news, solicited from any quarter of the Asia function news, solicited from the many tention of the postage of the postage and the postage and the postage will be dead in the from the money remitted.

JOH PRINTING executed with neutress, cheapace, and despatch.

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every morning. TERMS, cash in udvance.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATER, EGWITY-PAUL CLIFFORD-MOR-BROADWAY TREATRY, Broadway-Paul Chippond-

BIBLO'S OPERA-NORMA. BURTON'S THEATER, Chambers street -BREACH OF

NATIONAL THEATRE, Charlem street-Erin, on The Tries Parmen-Pitchim of Love-Kate Kraumet-Irish Nichtingale.

AMERICAN MUSEUM -- ARTHUR PROPERTIES IN THE AFTERHOOD, AND THE BOTTLETHIS STREET,

BOWERT AMPHITHEATRS, BOWERY-SQUEETEIAN

OHRISTY'S MINETERIES, Mochanics' Hall, 572 Stond-FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, No. 444

METROPOLITAN HALL-PROF. ANDRESON'S SOILERS

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1852.

Summary of this Morning's News. By the arrival of the steamers Premetheus and Cherekee, we have seventeen days' later news from California, eighteen from Oregon, and nineteen days later from Nicaragua. There is nothing of unusual interest in all this intelligence, if we except the accounts of the very friendly meeting of the American and British vessels of war, at San Juan, the scene of the late outrage of the British brig of war Express, against the American flag. John Bull is getting into the habit of being as obsequious in his apologies as he is unserupulous in his aggressions, when policy requires it. The acts and authority of Mr. James Green, of Greytown, in behalf of his Majesty, the shirtless King of Mos quito, and of her most gracious Britannic Majesty, Queen Victoria, are disavowed, as also the insult mpon the Prometheus, and we are informed that the British Cabinet will make it all right. So we suppose. It is only necessary that our government should demand that the independence of the States of Central America, and their sovereign right to manage their own affairs, shall be respected by England, and it will be done. Our Southern cotton and California gold give us the whip-hand, and John Bull is not the boy to quarrel over his bread and butter. If our administration had been a little less under the ascinating influences of Sir Henry Balwer for some time past, and a little more active in enforcing the Nicaragua treaty, we should have heard nothing of the repeated acts of impudent intermeddling by British agents in Central American affairs. In that quarter it is our bounden duty to enforce the doctrine of non-intervention; and it is to be hoped that our cabinet will not step short of requiring a full acknowledgment and an honest observance of the arst article of the Clayton treaty, for the future.

The rainy season had set in all over California. doing considerable damage to property, and it is very likely that the next intelligence upon this subject will be still more disastrous, if we are to judge from the heavy snows along the Atlantic scaboard and to the very backbone of the Rocky mountains. Indeed, from the fact that the winter has been equal y severe on the European continent, it is highly probable that the same hard and heavy weather has extended, within the limits of our temperate sone, around the entire circle of the glabe.

The business and financial interests of California change. The social condition of the country appears, to be improving; and the various difficulties growing out of the late elections, show that the Californians are making rapid progress in the science of politics, and in the squabbling for the fat offices. This is but another evidence of the advancing tide of refinement and civilization; and a reported defalcation in the Custom House at San Francisco, is another. Truly, this is the age of

progress. The news from Oregon, altogether, is of a highly gratifying character in regard to the prosperity and the prospects of that thriving Territory, and its ample resources of a prolific soil and a delightful climate. The chief topic of local excitement, as in California, was the location of the seat of government-a question which has agitated, at some time or other, almost every State in the Union. As in the same latitudes on the Atlantic side, the seaboard of Oregon had been visited by several severe snow storms. We spread before our readers, to day, a full digest of all the news from Oregon, California, Central America, and the West Indies, to which we refer them for more particular information.

The intelligence from the Sandwich Islands, which is to the 13th ult., is of an encouraging character to the friends of the Hawaian kingdom. The reports of an invading expedition from the western sheres of America are all dissipated. The islands will continue to advance with rapid strales hereafter. They may hereafter belong to us ; but, for the present, they are better as they are, and as a half way depot for our steamers to China, Japan,

kc., &c., &c. Our advices from Havana are ten days later. There is no news of political or commercial importance Quietness prevails in all parts of Cuba.

Little business was tran sacted in either branch of Congress yesterday. The Senate took up the private calendar, and ordered the engrossment of bills for the relief of numerous persons; after which several bills were reported and referred to committees. In the House, we observe that the Committee on Roads and Canals reported a bill to get aside and sell a portion of the public domain, in order to enable Mr. Whitney to carry out his project of a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. Whether this plan of Mr. W.'s will ever be consummated, it is impossible to say; but one thing is quite certain-it to highly necessary that we should have more speedy and direct communication with the Paoffic coast. The commerce of the country-the trade with China and the East Indies-the agricultural interests of the great West-the people of California, Oregon, &c , all demand a shorter and more safe means of conveyance to the States bordering the Atlantic. Unless something is done for their benefit, it is not improbable that they will become dissatisfied, and undertake to withdraw from the Union, and establish a republic of their own. Let our national legislators look to this in time, and derise some means whereby the prosperity of our own immediate commercial and agricultural classes, as well as our brethren on the southwestern side of the Rocky Mountains, will be enhanced. Mr. Whitney's bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Senate and House both ad-

journed till Monday. Considerable sensation was produced in the State Assembly yesterday, in consequence of an alleged false newspaper report of the proceedings. In the course of the excitement, Mr. Hatch, (dem.) the aggrieved party, propounced an assertion of Mr.

Underwood, (whig,) to be false. Members rose to their feet, and amid the bustle and confusion, Mr. Bradley, the Speaker pro tem., called upon the Ser' jeant-at-Arms to preserve order. This caused a partial subsidence of the angry feeling, and business was proceeded with; but eventually Mike Walsh, introduced a resolution inquiring why the Serjeant-at-Arm: obeyed the orders of a temporary chairman, which he had no business to do, and at the same time neglected his legitimate duties-thereby interfering with the rights of members. This but added fuel. and gave vent to the hitherto smothered flame, and a very angry discussion ensued between the whigs and the democrats. The resolution having been voted down, the Sergeant-at-Arms reported that he was able and willing, and would always instantly attend to his duties, did not the members thomselves interfere with and incommode each other, by inviting more personal friends upon the floor of the House than there were chairs for them to sit upon. A resolution was now proposed that the clerk be instructed to procure an additional quantity of chairs. And thus ended the dispute and the day's session. How undignified this continual turmoil in the Assembly chamber! Members seem to have taken lessons in parliamentary tactice from some of our representatives in Congress, and are now disposed to take the lead of their tutors in all that is violent and unbecoming in wise legislators.

We learn from Albany, that there is a majority ascertained, of twenty-four in the Assembly, and six in the Senate, in favor of the passage of a temperance law more stringent than the law of the State of Maine, by which the sale of spirityas liquors is absolutely prohibited. We further learn that Edward C. Delavan and other temperance men, on "the moral sussion" principle, are entirely opposed to the passage of the proposed law; as they regard such forcible action as calculated to retard the temperance sause. The shutting up of the five thousand grog shops in this city cannot fail to lead to an intense excitement, far exceeding that created by the advent of Kossuth, and Lois Montes, and the feeling produced by the Forrest

A large number of the inhabitants of New Hampshire, assembled in State Convention, at Concord, have passed a resolution declaring that they will not vote fer any man, for any office whatever, who is not known to be opposed to the sale of intoxicating drinks. Petitions, signed by one hundred and fifteen thousand persons, were presented to the New York Assembly, yesterday, praying for the suppression of tippling houses. On the other side of the question, we observe that the House of Reo. resentatives of Rhode Island, yesterday rejected the Maine law.

A portion of a very interesting communication concerning Kossuth and his cause, by Bishop O'Conner, of the Roman Catholic church, at Pittsburg, will be found in another column. It will be observed that the Bishop approves, in part, of the ideas and principles advanced by the Magyar, with regard to the Catholics, but takes exceptions to the conduct of the socialists in France and elsewhere, which appears to have been encouraged by interviews and otherwise by the great Hungarian. Upon the whole, Bishop O'Conner's views appear to be tetally at variance with those of Archbishop Hughes, in m any essential particulars. Kossuth's speech to the Pitteburg clergy is also given in to-

day's paper. The members of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, at Boston, got into an almost inextricable snarl among themselves yesterday. After Garrison and Wendell Phillips had abused Kossuth to their hearts' content, the police were called upon to keep Abby Folsom out of the hall, on account of her extraordinary garrulity. This created a grand row-it was considered a malicious blow at "woman's rights," and, as such, fugitive slaves and the champions of feminine freedom were ealled upon to arm and defend Abby while they had life.

Judge Conklin yesterday decided that the rescuers of the fugitive slave Jerry, at Syracuse, must have a hearing before Judge Nelson, in the Circuit Court, at Canandaigua, in June next. Judge C. gave no opinion as to the validity of the indictments, but left the whole matter open for future

Our advices from Mexico, no later than published under the telegraphic head the other day, are more continue prosperous, and without any material in detail, and rather contradict the telegraphic accounts. They are, however, of no consequence. A desnatch from New Orleans states Ithat, according to the latest private letters. Caravajal was hourly expected to make another attack on Matamoras.

We have received the St. Thomas Tidende to the 7th inst., inclusive. It is meagre enough of news; there is nothing in it to extract.

Our readers will find in another column, accounts of the execution yesterday of two unfertunate men for the crime of murder, and the respite of a third. Lawrence Rielly was hung at the Brooklyn jail, for causing the death of his wife's mother, in Williamsburg, on the 26th day of last June. 't will be recollected that he killed his wife at the same time. and dangerously wounded a third person. The horrid transaction was the effects of jealousy. Rielly appeared perfectly resigned to his fate, would not permit his friends to apply for a respite or pardon, and seemed really anxious for the arrival of the awful moment in which he was to part with this world for ever. Within half an hour after Rielly had ceased to breathe. Hiram Knickerbocker was hung at Euffalo for the murder of Mr. Harkner. The condemned man protested to the last that he was innocent of an intention to kill Mr. H , and fervently prayed for the mercy of Him who rules all things. Otto Grunzig, who was also to have been executed in this city, on a charge of fatally poisoning his wife, was granted a respite of four weeks, by the Governor, in consequence of a confession made by the mistress of the condemned. that it was her who administered the poison. This is a most singular case. The prisoner has all along denied his guilt, and expressed the firm belief that he would not be hung-that the Lord had always been kind to him, and would not desert him now.

The Humboldt and Niagara are due from Europe. The former is in her seventeenth, and the atter in her fourteenth day. They will bring one week's later news from the other side of the At-

Louis Napoleon in New York .- We are informed, somewhat to our surprise, that the French population, and French society, in this city and its icinity, are favorable to the recent charges in France, and accept Louis Napoleon's dictatorship as the best thing that could have happened in their native country, in the predicament in which she was placed.

One singular evidence of the approval of the coup d'état, by the French residents in this metropolis, is the fact that the Courrier des Etats Unis has greatly diminished in circulation within the last few weeks, in consequence of its opposition to the dictator. At first, we supposed that this course would have been pepular with them; but we now learn that the paper is rapidly sinking, in consequence of its republican principles, in this republican country. In such a dilemma, would it not be a good thing to help the only French republican ournal existing at present on earth? In France there is no such thing as an organ of republicanism. Louis Napoleon has quenched their light. The one in New York is the only one that remains, and that, too, would soon be enufied out, if his arm were long enough to reach it. The prompt exerelse of American sympathy is, therefore, called for in this extremity; and if assistance be not specially rendered, the last of French republican reals will soon die from inapition.

We shall probably have to mourn its fate, as the last one that shall ever appear in the world—as the last of the cocked-hats among the democratic French journals. Here is a very proper case for the con-sideration of the Revolutionary Committee.

The Presidential Question.

Both parties-or rather all parties-are up to their very eyes in the dirty work of the Presidential campaign. The recovery from the disorder, the wreck and confusion of a hard fought, bloody, crushing, and ferocious battle, especially a drawn battle, is always begun in the midst of disorder, wreck, and confusion. among the shattered masses of broken squadrons, killed and wounded, dismantled artillery, and dead horses. Such is the work of recovery from the hot, protracted, flares, and terrible fight of 1850 upon the slavery question. Since the arrival of the Hon. W. H. Seward in

his city, from Washington, a few days ago, the

whig journals in this quarter are beginning to

discuss the important subject of reorganizing, for the campaign of '52, and its heavy aweepstakes of fifty millions a year, for four years, and all the rich pickings and stealings, jobs and contracts for that length of time, growing out of the immense operations of this mighty republic. Seward has been nosing about among the policicians of Washington; he has made some small discoveries, and has, doubtless, come on to lay his plans accordingly. His especial organs, in due season, will enlighten us upon the subject; but in the meantime, the difficulties of the administration, between the rival pretensions of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, are causing considerable trouvie and tribulation to the Wall street organ of the Secretary of State. Until within a few days, it was under stood that Mr. Fillmore was out of the way, and that Mr. Webster was the candidate of the cabinet, and of the President himself. Mr. Webter was thus placed in a respectable attitude before the country, and the Courier rejoiced in the position of the leading organ in Wall street, of the great Expounder. But there is a change. The cabinet, it appears, have induced the President to stand his hand. He is a candidate, and the Socretary of State is thus officially ruled off the track. The Wall street street organ is, of course, bitterly disappointed at this change of the wind. It is a bad business, and the consequence is a flaming manifesto against President Fillmore, admonishing him of the one term principle, and warning him of the melancholy fate of John Tyler. The pious indignation of the Courier at the prospect of the Prosident using the custom house and post office patronage to secure his own nomination, is well put in. These corrupting influences are only second to those of the old United States Bank. Therefore, it is declared that if Mr. Fillmore should even secure the whig nomination, the people will repudiate it--the whig people. It would break up the whig party: "while, on the contrary, the nomination of General Scott, Governor Crittenden, Governor Hunt, or a dozen others we could name, would not necessarily" do it. So says the Wall street organ of Mr. Webster; and, furthermore, "that the comination of any one of these gentlemen, except Mr. Webster, would be very generally deemed unwise and inexpedient." But what is the fact? Can any man, with two eyes in his head, or one eye, or even half an eye, pretend that there is the slightest possible chance for Mr. Webster in any quarter of the Union except the city of Boston! This Wall street manifesto is, then, a mere bit of political cisp-trap and humbug, or else Mr. Webb has set himself up as sufficiently strong to dictate, not only the course of the whig party, but the public sentiment of the whole country.

It is manifest that Mr. Webster has no shadow of a chance for New York-it is evident that President Fillmore would be swamped by the Seward party, if nominated against their consent-it is equally evident that no whig candidats, except General Scott, is good for the vote of New York. and that he is good for it as matters now stand between the two great parties. We do not pretend to say that under certain circumstances and certain principles between the two parties, the democrats cannot carry New York; but as matters now stand, Gen Scott is the only man who may be said to be perfectly sure of the State. It is possible that the demecrate might contrive to counteract his military popularity, the influence of the Seward party and the canal lettings, and the very probable influence of the temperance movement: but at this day the only candidate of either party who can feel assured of the vote of New York is Gen. Scott. This fact alone has given him the inside track over all his competitors; and the efforts of the cabinet, and of Wall street, to excite a couning it has half a dozen candidates, more or less. Galphin, military, compromise, free soil, or noncommittal, the signs of the times are too clearly in favor of Gen. Scott as the whig candidate, North and South, in Massachusetts, and in Mississippi, in New York and in Georgia-too clearly to be mistaken. In the convention, we take it, all the rest of the aspirants will turn out to be " mere lea-

ther and prunella." The demogratic party, with regard to their canriddle and the deepest puzzle of the day. Cass stands well, but he is a beaten horse. Buchanan is popular in the extreme South, but his joints are stiff with the old doctrines of federalism. Houston's popularity is limited. Douglast is young and new, and is running wild. Marcy is an old fogey, and is hampered with a patch on his breeches. Entler scene to combine the elements of military capital and political availability North and South, but he is opposed by a powerful combination. From the fact that his pretensions are generally resisted by the aspirants at Washington, he may be conidered as occupying the most advantageous position for the democratic nomination.

A question of greater importance than the naminee of either party is, however, what will be the platforms of the Baltimore and of the Philadelphia Conventions? In the South we find them sticking upon principles, and very indifferent as to men. But it is remarkable that both the Union and the outhern rights party in Georgia, have taken steps to be represented in the Baltimore Convention, having abandoned all hones of justice or of safety from the whig party of the North. Now, then, what is to be done at Baltimore ? What at Philadelphia? An attempt was made at the beginning of this session of Congress, to plant the democratic party upon the platform of the compromise measures, but it was a miserable fallure in the House, and the absurd resolution of Foots, to the same effect, in the Senate, will, doubtless, be laid upon the table. The question will be carried up to the Ealtimore Convention, and there we expect it will be set aside, or slurred over with as little core mony, and for the plain reason that the adoption of the compromise platform would distract instead of uniting the party. The very same reason will operate to set this test aside at the whig convention.

But there is another question which, of late, has been stirring up a prodigious sensation throughout the country. It is the question of interventionactive armed intervention-in the affairs of Europe. An immense amount of gas, humbug, and moonhine, and some considerable sums of money, have been expended upon this magnificent question, and. between Kessuth and Kinkel, all minor questions have been cast into the shade. But we suspect the dose of a grand filibustero expedition over all the continent of Europe, will be too large either for the Whig or Democratic Convention to swallow, and that, from the sound discretion of the South they will both be compelled to give this prescription the go-by, or the slip, or the dodge, if not

in this event, with both parties neutral on the compromises, and neutral or hestile to Kossuth, Kickel, and intervention, another party is likely to enter the field. A Free Soil Convention has been projected, to come off at Pittsburg some time in the spring or ensuing summer. Let the whigh and demo rate refuse to touch the compromises or this thing of intervention, and this third party

may be expected to take them up with a third

ticket, and some such platform as this:-1. Therepeal of the Fagitive Slave law ; 2. Intervention in behalf of liberty in Europe ;

3. Free farms and land reform. And such a ticket would do infinitely more damage to both parties in the North than the Buffalo Van Buren platform of 1848. Things are drifting in this direction. A whig ticket, a demo cratic ticket, an independent free soil, free farm, land reform, and intervention ticket, and, possibly, an independent Union safety ticket, headed by Mr Webster, and advocated by the Courier and Enquirer. Men and brethren, let us join in prayer.

MRS. FORREST GOING ON THE STAGE .- We unferstand, upon very good authority, that Mrs. Forrest is going upon the stage, and that she will make her debut on Monday evening next, at one of the smallest and meanest theatres in the city-Brougham's Lycenm. She appears in the "School for Scandal," which is peculiarly appropriate, after the recent exposures we have had in the course of the protracted investigation before Judge Oakley. She is announced as Mrs. Catharine Sinclair, having drepped the name of Forrest, which she got id of by the result of the late trial.

We understand she has determined to adopt this curse, in opposition to the advice of her counsel and her most considerate friends. She has another set of friends who have surrounded her since her eneration from her husband, and have generated an atmosphere in which she lives, moves, and has her being, and which is very like that which has been described, on the recent trial, to have filled the region of Twenty-second street. She is now. and will henceforth be, beleagured by all those very literary and philosophical characters, male and female, who generally contrive to form the society of distinguished artists in the theatrical proession. This is fig noe has probably led her to take a step so opposed to the wishes of some of her best friends.

The friends, however, who have advised her to go upon the stage, are not without some plausible ressons for giving this advice. Mrs. Forrest, or Mrs Catharine Sinclair, as she calls herself, is the daughter of Mr. Sinclair, a celebrated artist, well known in both worlds. In her infancy, he was surrounded by theatrical artists, and by all the manners, customs and habits of that class-in her womanhood, the same. She is only, therefore, returning to her former associations, which is a part of second nature with her She likes a life of exciteme t, and since her sensration from Mr. Forrest, she has lived in a whirl that prepares and fits her for theatrical hubbub. A morbid taste, it seems, has been formed, that must be gratified, else she would die before her time, of canui and want of occupation. Yet, it must be admitted that, in he face of this seeming necessity, the new candidate for theatrical fame has friends and advisers who are entirely averse to the course she has marked out for herself. They think it is incompatible with her tranquillity, true happiness, and respectability, and may ultimately end badly.

This singular experiment will depend much on her successful début.

Now, whether she has genius for the stage is a question that still remains to be determined, but will meet with a very speedy solution. From what we have learned through private circles-from those who had an opportunity of witnessing her rehear sals-her chances of success appear to be uncertain. She has a right, however, according to the Declara tion of Independence, to follow "the pursuit of happiness" in her ewn way, and according to the best of her own judgment. She has a right to her own opinion, and te choose her own profession, however much her sedate friends may be averse to it. She will no doubt have a fair hearing; and all the public journals will do her ample justice, by just, fair, and impartial criticisms. There will be considerable curiosity to witness her debut. Why did she not select a theatre more commensurate with her prospects and name ?

MORE QUARRELS BETWEEN THE HUNGARIAN EXILES-KOSSUTH THE HERO VERSUS JAGELLO THE HEROINE -A very curious correspondence has taken place between Major Tochman, the spouse of Apollopia Jagello-the heroire who accompanied Ui hazy, ex-Governor of Comorn, to this country -and Kossuth, the here and ex-Governor of all Hungary, who has already filled two worlds with the fame of ter-irritation, are utterly futite. Distracted and his speeches, and who, when the Revolutionary Comdisjointed as the whig party is, and notwithstand- mittee have sold about fifty millions worth of the Hungarian bonds, will fill beaven and earth, and purgatory, with the fame of his deeds. It appears that Madame Tochman (Jagello,) visited Madame Kessuth on New Year's day, and was received with such marked reserve that Major Tochman addressed a letter to Kossuth on the subject, and wanted to know whether the coldness arose from certain re. ports about Madame Tochman, and also whether Governor Ujbazy is not an henorable and upright entleman. Kossuth, in reply, states didate, are completely in the fog. It is the darkest | that the reserve of Madame Kossuth did not proceed from that cause, as she was ignorant of those reports; and as to Ujhazy, Kossath endorses him to the fullest extent, as "his oldest and one of his truest friends, and pledges his word that there can be no man of a more honorable and upright character." Korsuth, however, does not express his disbelief in the charges, but leaves that matter entirely in doubt, notwithstanding the services of Jagello in Hungary, which Major Techman recounts. Major Tochman is dissatisfied, and, in another letter, puts the following poser to Kossuth: "Would Uhnzy have adopted, as a member of his family, and introduced as a political exile, one unworthy of cordial reception by Governor Kossuth?" To this Kossuth is ellent; and Major Tochman publishes the correspondence, together with a very warm letter of Uibazy to his dear Apollonia, dated December 4, from Iowa.

It will be in the recollection of the reader that Major and Madame Tochman came to this city, frem Washington, about the time of Koseuth's arrival, and that they sought an interview with him, which was denied This seems strange trent ment from a hero to a heroine; but at present the percipe appears to have the best of the battle, for Kossuth enderses Ujhazy, and Ujhazy enderses lagello. How it will end, we mus leave to time to determine.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER -The state of the streets of our city is an important matter, and one which has been sadly neglected since the commencement of winter. Notwithstanding that there is an ordinance against throwing ashes, and garbege of every kind, in the streets, still, if we may judge from the quantities that are piled up oppo site almost every dwelling in the city, we should be inclined to think that the Commissioner of Streets had omitted to enforce the city ordinances in this respect. The new Commissioner has, however, in an official notice, which will be found in another column, directed the captains of police, of the different wards in the city, to enforce the law relating to the cleaning of sidewalks, and to report all public lamps not lit at the proper hours, in order that the evil may be remedied. The attention of the Superintendent of Markets has been directed to the removal of all obstructions in the avenues lead ing to and through the markets.

The Art Union Association.

of the Art Union is likely to take piace, or if there be any probability of such distribution at all? I have received a circular, laviting me to urge a friend to subscribe I am not in the babit of leying such traps for my friends. How am I to act? With feelings of sincere regret,

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE A. A. U. New York, January 29, 1882. Asswer - Call a meeting of subscribers; and on every five dollar ficket commence an action at law against the managers, for a violation of their pledges, their constitution, and the laws of the State.

TEMPTRANCE SOCIETIES AT THE SOUTH - Very have temperates meetings are continually being he din uppersetted, and times abusiness states.

TOM PAINE'S BIRTHDAY, AT THE CITY ASSEM-BLY ROOMS. - We give in our columns this morning, a full and interesting report of the celebration of Tom Paine's birthday, held at the City Assembly Rooms, on Thursday evening. The numbers and respectability of those who participated in the affair evinced the great progress which the doctrines of "the Age of Reason" have made in this community, and the increasing veneration for the greatest blackguard, socialist and sceptic of the eighteenth century. The after supper speeches displayed the usual laudation of Tom Paine and his political and deistical doctrines-the avowal of atheistical ideas, and denunciation of the crafty and designing priests; but the feature of peculiar attraction in the proceedings, was a magnificent speech by the famous Polish lady, Madame Rose, the most active and elequent member of the Woman's Rights Convention, at Worcester, an unyielding abolitionist, and an avowed disciple and admirer of the Paine, Owen, and Fourrierite school of philosophy. She is also a sort of Madame De Stael, in fine personal attractions. The brilliant address of this thorough going female Korsuth eclipses the cratorical g'ory of the great Magyar -throws Kinkel into the shade, and completely extinguishes our political aspirants and Presidential declaimers. She goes right in for Kossuth's doctrine of active intervention in European affairs; counsels the disgraceful kicking out of our Senators at Washington, and demolishes at once, with her elequent tengue and burning eyes, and magnificent bosom, heaving with emotion, Wabb of the Courier, and "John Hughes" of the Church Her speech is transcendently grand, and will well repay perusal. When "Woman's Rights" are established on the basis laid down by the Convention, we may expect to see our obtuse legislators at Washington expelled, and their places more ably filled by their ladies, with Madame Rose as President of this then moreglorious than- ever republic.

Law Intelligence.

Count or Aspeals—Jan. 29...No. 168, Sands. respondent, sgt. Church and another, appellants. Submitted upon printed arguments and points. R. J. Baidwin, counsel. No. 91. (a reserved cause.) by noh and wife, appellants, agt. Livingston, successor. &o. respondent. Argued. Hiram P. Hastings for appellants; John Siozson, for respondent. Adjourned sine die

con for respondent. Adjourned size die

U. S. Superme Court - Jan 29. - B. W. Pechham, Eq.,
of New York, and James Campbell, Eq., of Pennsylvania, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this
Court. No. 95, Myra Clark dialnes appellant, vs. Richard Relfet al. The argument of this cause was son
tinued by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the appellant, and
Mr. Dones for the second state of the counselors. Mr. Doncan for the appellees. Adjeurned until to-mo row, 11 o'clock A. M.

THE WEEKLY HERALD

The WEEKLY HERALD will be jublished at helf past nine o'clock this morning. Its contents will embrace the California news, the conclusion of the Forrest case, the Washington Intelligence, and Reports, &c. &c. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

Mr. Editor Bennett -- Dear Str .-- As one of Mr. Editor Hennett-Dear Sir, -As one of Mr. Forest's warm friends the writer would suggest the propriety of going to as-ish Mrs. F. on Monday night next, when she makes her debut. If she has taionts, lot shem be properly appreciated; if she is innocent of the main charge, her own deportment will show it; if guilty, it will in time ceme to the surface; human is genuity caunot long conceal quilt. It would be unkind, and in decided bad tasts, for his friends to do any thing clase but to go and praise her, or not go near the place. If Mr. F. gas a row trial, the lady may yet require all her energy, and her best abbitty, to sustein herself. She at present requires the let alone treatments, and he the censolation of his sound and judicious friends. This, the writer most solemnly affirms, is entirely unknown to Mr. F.

Highway Robbery .-- The Atlas of tomore worning will develope some startling abuses in the street department, calculated to open the eyes of propert holders; also, a proposed plan for reforming the abuses in party primary elections; a continuation of the Memoirs of Madame Jumel, and a great variety of new and interesting reading.

Lots of Fun,-Buy the Dutchman this week, and read its contents, if you want to laugh, grow fac, and enjoy a long life of health and happiness. Talcoubridge, Paul Creyton, and other funny people, furnish contributions for this week's number. The Dutchman is also exceedingly rich this week in the way of "city items," among which are "poje" at a number of prominent things and individuals. Buy it. For sale overywhere. Office 122 Nassau street.

Dr. Antisell will deliver four popular

Lectures on Geology, in Glinton hall, commening Wedges-ons evening, February 4th, as 7½ o'clock, to be continued cach successive Wednesday until o up sted Wednesday, Feb. 4—Condition of the Globe during the primary and early secondary periods. February 11—the Vegetation of the Globe at d formation of Coal bads. February 18—Volcanoes and their forces. February 25—Kectilian and Tertiary per-riods, modern agencies. Ticketn of admission, to be had at the door, 12% conte.

Kinsley & Co.'s Express, for Boston, Fall River and Newport. - Areaig ments having been made with the New Eaven, Harttert, and Springfield, and Western gallway compenies, we will deep steh an Express deily for Boston, Fall River, Newport, and the East. Merchan for Boston, Fall River, Newport, and the East. Merchanthie arrangement will continue durate the compily delivered. This arrangement will continue durate the continue of navigation. Office No. 1 Wall street, somet of Broadway.

he lucky time to take advantage of the reduced prices depied at the celebrated Clothing Emperium 102 Fulton treet. Sell'14, desirous of selling off his heavy winter took, will now fornish fashionable ready made clothing as than cost. Commercial Bank, New Jersey .- Edwd.

EVANS, 70 and 72 Fulton street, redesms notes on the Back at twenty-five per cont discount, in payment for read; made clothing

A Vulgar Person would say, "A Shirt's a shirt-what matter about the share?" We say she shape is everything. Look at the unrivalled shirts made to order by GREEN, I Asier House. Their contour, the acoutage with which they fit the worksmaship material, set, all mark them emphatically as the shirts of gentlemen. 333 .- 1852 .- Great reduction on the price

of Cloths, Cassiners, Vestings, and ready made Clothing this sesson's goods. They must be disposed of at any loss to maintain the celebrity of George P. For's stra, for effects latest arrivals of fite and fashionable goods. Now is your tune for bargains at No. 333 Brondway, corner of Anthony street. Three times three. The New Hat Company's Establish-

ment, Non 136 and 148 Nassau street, is the best piece in Neverto bay a Hat. Their hats are too latest fashion and made at the finest materials. Their system is one quality; one price (\$3), and no abatement. Boots and Shoes .- The establishment of

Lorin Brocks, long known as the manufacturer of fashion able Bress Boses, is No. 188 Faiton street, west of Broadway, opposite the foot of Church street, where every varie of or Boots as Shoes can be found, at the lowest city prioss. Gon-tiomen's, is dies', and children's Rubbern. Seventy-one Affidavits were sworn to

pesterday, of positive series of consumption effected by Or. Waste Nervous Antidoxo, or Life Fluid; they were sween by Geo. Hudeson, Req., Commissioner of Deede, Breekman screet. It is said sixty three more are ready and willing, but Dr. Waste wholes them to take on more flesh first, about fifty more took the magic draught yesterday and although many are in the very last stages, Dr. Waste says they will all be well and hearty by the first of March. The days for gratuitous distribution to the poor of this city only are Montays and Thursdays, at 424 Greenwich attest.

Coursud's Liquid Hair Dye is without exception or reservation the very best ever invested; equally colebrated is Governud's Medicated Scap, for curing pimples, freekles, sallowness, chaps, chales, reuginess, &c. *Pontre Subtile uproots hair from any part of the heavy. Educit Rouge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, at 67 Walker stress near Broadway.

Wigs and Toupees .-- Batchelor's New atyle of Wiss are pronounced the most perfect imitables of nature yes invented. Those wanting a very superior articles, should call at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall street, where can be found the largest and best as sortment in the city. Copy the address.

Hair Dye .- Batchelor's celebrated Liquid Bair Dye is the beat yet discovered for coloring the hair or whiskers, the moment it is applied. The wonderful uses and certainty with which this avertee and old catalibrate Hair Dye performs is assembling. It is for eale, or applied, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall street. Copy

Cutting Bair and Whiskers skilfully, beautifully, and in every case entirely conforming to she shape and size of the head, as well as the entire appearance of the water, by Hill, the inimitable, corner of Pine and Nastan streets.

MONEY MARKET. FRIDAY, January 30-6 P. M.

We have nothing new to report in the steak market. Quotations were well maintained, and the transactions about the usual extent. Rending, Harlem and Erle monopolize most of the attention of speculators. It appears almost impossible to inflate prices much, for any kind of stock. Reading was quite active to-day, but speculators for a rise make very little progress. Philadelphians have a grand opportunity to get all the stock of this company they want, and if they believe only one-half what is said about the future productiveness of the road, it would be a pity to perlect such a chance as new presents itself to make good investments-There are a few more large lots of stock left in Wall street, which holders are, no doubt, desirous of seiling. Eric Railroad is fast losing ground in public estimation. If anything was wanting to open the eyes of the public to the gross mismaragement of the financial affairs of this company, the last annual report has furnished it. Harlem will, one of these days, show what its intrinsic value is. It has been for a long time, and still is unwar-rantably depressed; but it must rise soon many its Manufactures of. 3 rantably depressed; but it must rise soon upon its own

son River Railroad advanced considerably to-day, with out much stock offering.

The variations in quotations to-day, at the first board. do not amount to much. Mudsen River Railroad advanced 1% per cent; Edgeworth. 16: Delaware and Hudson, &; Norwich and Worcester, 14; New Haven, 16 Reading Railroad declined % per cent; Erie Railroad, %; New Jersey Zine, 36 At the second board, Erie Railroad went up % per cent; Norwich and Worcester, 1/4; Reading Railroad %.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this pert, to-day, amounted to \$99,030; payments, \$57.751 57-balance, \$2 336 459 78. The semi-annual interest on the bonds of the Sea-

of February, will be paid at the Merchants' Bank, The steamship Promethous, from San Juan, brings two weeks later intelligence from California. She brings very little gold dust on freight; and as regards the amount said to be in the hands of passengers, it is all sham. We do not believe that the passengers in the Prometheus had in their baggage one hundred thousand dollars in gold dust. The appexed table exhibits the shipments from San Francisco during the three months

board and Roanoake Ratiroad Company, due on the 1st

ending the 51st of December, 1851 :-

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GOLD DUST SHIPPED FRANCISCO.	FROM	SAT
Date Versel's Name. Designation. Oct. 1Oregon	Amou	nt.
4-Independence San Juan del Sud	117.0	9 00
6-N. B. Palmer bhanghae	42.00	
14-California Pausma	1,000,00	
14North America Panama	28,93	
15-Julius Casar Honolulu	16,00	
16-New Orleans Panama	59.00 18.76	
17-Fiving Cloud Hosg Kong	33 12	
27-W of the Wave. Hong Kong	20.00	
31-Tennessee Fanama	2,400,00	
Tetal October	6,833.87	5 00
Nov. 1-Pacific San Juan del Sud	78.01	1 50
1-ClaraValparalan	109,12	
	1,700.00	
15—Gold HunterSan Juan del Sud 15—MercedesValparatso	37.85	
21-Eurekailong Kong	25,78	
Tetal November	2 107.76	2 79
Dec. 1-Independence San Juan del Sad	62.00	13 W

This is at the rate of an aggregate shipment of fiftyave millions of dollars from San Francisco during the year. Of the above nearly five hundred thousand doilars went to South America and the East Indies. A portion of that arriving at Penama and San Juan del Sud went to Europe. The importation of gold dust and bullien into the port of New York, from California, during the year 1851, amounted to \$42,671,432. Whether that amount will be exceeded this year-1852-depends entirely upon the result of experiments being made in quartz mining The probability is that the product this

year will be immense. A large amount of machinery has

been put in operation within the past few menths, and,

from reports received by the last and previous steamers.

there is very little doubt but that the yield will exceed

the most sanguine anticipations. We shall watch the progress of quartz mining with much interest. The most important news from California is relative to mining. This is the source of all the wealth of that country, and the attention of the commercial classes in all parts of the world is turned to this subject. Ad. vices by the Prometheus are on the whole faverable. The absence of vescels from the States has kept down supplies in the markets, and better prices have been obtained for most staple articles. The specie that left San Francisco in the steamship Oregon, for Panama,

will come to this city in a steamer from Chagres. The last annual statement of the Atlantic Mutual Marine Insurance Company gives a very favorable account of the operations during the past year. The whole amount of premiums received during the year 1851 was \$2.956,024 making, with the amount not marked off at the commencement of the year, \$4 118,827 28. The premiums marked off during the year were \$3,070,543 93. The losses paid during the same time were \$1,561,171 42, and the return premiums and expenses \$430,683 90, making a total of \$1,991.855 32. The profits of the company, from its organization in July, 1842 to the 1st of January, 1851 were \$2,991,630. The profits of last year were \$923 701 94 making a total of \$3,920,331 94, from which deduct the certificates paid off, amounting to \$1,971,656, and there were remaining \$1,948,675 94 of net earnings in the hand, of the compa-y on the 1st inst. The total assets of the company at the same date were \$3,424,650 09, of which \$962,085 54 were in United States, State, city, and bank stocks, &c., and \$533,664 25 loaned on bond and mort gage. The trustees have declared a dividend of thirty five per cent on the net earned premiums of the year, for which certificates will be issued on the 3d of Februar # on which day interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on the outstanding certificates of profit. The remainder of the principal of the certificates o 1850 (forty per cent), and ninety per cent of the certificates of 1801, will also be redeemed in cash on the 31 ce February, from which day all interest in the amount of said instalments will cease. After making these pay-Californians, you have arrived just in ments, the company will have yet remaining on hand a reserve furd of one million of dollars of net prefit. The annex d statement exhibits the value of foreign dry goods entered at this past to seven

	warehousing and the value	withdrawn from warehouse,
	during the week ending the	29th inst:-
	MOVEMENTS IN FOR	EIGN DRY GOIDS.
		Consumption.
	MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.	
	Pags. Value.	Phes. Volue.
	Cottons 473 \$95.752	
	Colored do 13 2319	
	Prints 26 6.480	
	Gipghame 19 3541	Vestings 3 737
	Muslins 16 143 2	Worsteds 63 19187
	Embroia dao. 8 2670	
	Lucer 28 10.694	
	Hokfa 13 2905	Lustings 4 1,574
	Here 296 86 856	Covers 2 1.017
Ċ.	Gloves 54 10.47d	Cot & worst'd. 158 41784
	Quiltings 14 7.316	Da Laines 58 12043
	Speci 8 1733	Alpacas 3 1.286
	Drawers 5 1,212	Bereges 17 5.053
	Nets 3 546	Shawls 10 9523
	Frirges 2 731	W. & C. do 7 1.988
	Sewings 26 6 357	Serges 3 1.274
	Manufac. of 29 13 999	Blankets 4 379
S		Hatzes 3 772
	1.073 5217.869	Hore 5 1,651
	MANUFACTURES OF BILK	Mer. Shirts 5 1.875
	Pkgs Value	Blogings 2 762
	Silks 240 \$191 701	Laces 4 1.932
	Ribtons 80 48 122	Gimps 3 1,085
	Laces, 11 9.826	Yern 3 493
	Embroideries. 9 7.407	Carpeting 3 893
	Satins 8 6.436	Manufac's of 18 13.730
	Veils 7 4.655	
	Crapes 15 10,990	Total 595 \$219,266
H	Bareges 10 7 172	
Ü	Piush 18 18,016	MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.
8	Shawle 149 37.611	Phes. Value.
ı	S. and W do. 20 6,422	Linens 204 \$49.321
i	Craps chawls, 236 45 at5	Do and cotion 13 3 292
ij.	Hukfs 11 6,553	Hdkfs 23 15 899
d	Cravate 15 9,209	Laces 13 8 936
ø	Pongees 62 10,293 Velve 4 3 1,866	Thread 11 2.195
ш	Velve 4 3 1.256	Other man of to good

Total 274 \$81 951 Straw goods... 107 Feaths & flow. 13 Embroidery... 7 5.84 Straw goods... 107 p.
9.478 Feaths & flow. 13
8.077 Embroidery... 7
3.955 Millinery... 4
956 Col. cuffs, &c. 11
992 Leath gloves... 25
1.046 Kid do... 9
1.787 Pearl buttons... 2
970 Goats plush... 3
4.472 Suspenders... 4
cul Button stuffs. 1
5.241 Marting, rolls. 825
5,241 Oil cloth... 23 2,692 3,294 1,213 7,682 60,360 8,891 1,189 1,251 1,817 1,741, 2,697 2,494 Total 1,151 \$536,431 Total 1,033 \$76,095

Total . 1,161 \$536,431 Total . 1,033 \$76,09;

Withdraum from Warchouse.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON. MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

Cottons. . 103 \$60,548 Woollens . 15 \$7.84

Cclored do . 46 7.506 Cloths . 7 4,38*

Prints . 41 4,725 Staff goods . 55 10,62;

Ginghams . 1 149 Worsteds . 23 10,57;

Mussins . 13 1,488 Cot & worsted 99 20,968

Embri do . 4 1,227 Delsines . 1 277

Velvets . 1 273 Cashmeres . 2 85;

Hose . 16 3,078 Shawls . 1 60;

Specil . 12 1164 W & oot do . 9 2,955

Vestings . 2 675 Morsens . 3 31;

Manufactures of . 2798 Binnicot . 5 1,052

Carpeting . 1 59; Tetal..... 246 \$83.686 Manufac. of ... 223 \$60,700

Siller Pongees 50 5 and worsted 10 8 and cetton 4 Here 7 Gloves 1 4,281 ewings

Mitte.
Buttons.
Lacets.
Sewings
Braids.

Bindings
Twist
Fringes...
Gimps...

MANUFACTURES OF PLAX. 11.816 Phys. Value, 25,684 Lineus...... 148 \$30,262 2.074 Po & cotton 5 857 5.505 Hangkie 4 3.879 5.610 Total 187 \$34,998 MISCELLANEOUS.

1,056

376

MISCELLANES. Value.
Straw goods... 30 \$2,407
Embroidery... 1 169 659 Clotning 8 1,761 121 Matting (R) 185 1,167 1,703 Oll cloth 15 1,664 Total 239 \$6,617